



# Australian Bureau of Statistics

**1318.3 - Qld Stats, Sep 2007**

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##### **Prices**

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##### **Production**

Includes: **Building Approvals; Building Activity; Engineering Construction**

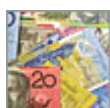
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##### **Housing Finance**

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## Population



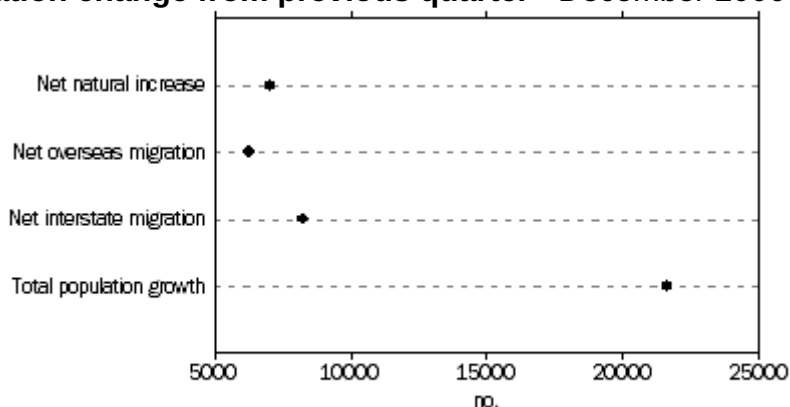
### POPULATION

## POPULATION CHANGE, QUEENSLAND

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) for Queensland was 4,132,000 at 31 December 2006, an increase of 82,400 (2.0%) since 31 December 2005. Queensland accounted for 20% of the Australian population at 31 December 2006.

Between the September 2006 quarter and the December 2006 quarter, net interstate migration contributed nearly 40% (8,300 persons) of the total population increase (21,600 persons). Net natural increase (excess of births over deaths) contributed 7,000 persons and net overseas migration contributed 6,300 persons.

**Population change from previous quarter - December 2006 quarter**



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

Further information about Queensland's population can be accessed from [Australian Demographic Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3101.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH

At 30 June 2006, the Queensland population was estimated to be 4,091,546 persons. The south east corner comprising Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton Statistical Divisions accounted for two-thirds (66%) of the state's population.

**Regional Population(a), By Statistical Division - At 30 June - 2001 and 2006**

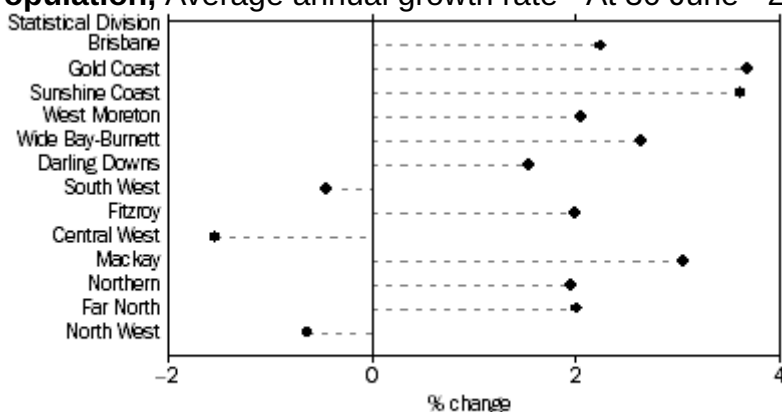
	2001 '000	2006 '000
Statistical division		
Brisbane	1 629.1	1 820.4
Gold Coast	432.6	518.1
Sunshine Coast	247.2	295.1
West Moreton	65.7	72.7
Wide Bay-Burnett	236.5	269.3
Darling Downs	210.4	227.1
South West	27.0	26.4
Fitzroy	181.7	200.6

Central West	12.5	11.6
Mackay	137.5	159.9
Northern	190.3	209.6
Far North	224.2	247.6
North West	34.3	33.2
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>3 628.9</b>	<b>4 091.5</b>

(a) Estimates of the resident population as at 30 June 2001 are final. Data for 2006 are preliminary. Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

The fastest growing statistical divisions over the five years between 30 June 2001 and 30 June 2006 were Gold Coast with an average annual growth rate of 3.7%, Sunshine Coast (3.6%) and Mackay (3.1%). Three statistical divisions recorded negative average annual growth during the same period: South West (-0.4%), North West (-0.6%) and Central West (-1.5%).

### Regional Population, Average annual growth rate - At 30 June - 2001 to 2006



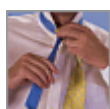
Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

Note: On 24 July 2007, the ABS released preliminary rebased estimates of regional population for June 2006, based on the results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. On 1 October 2007, additional data will be released with this product. At that time, spreadsheets and a data cube containing estimates for all years from June 1996 to June 2006 will be available.

For more information on Queensland's regional population distribution, please refer to [Regional Population Growth, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3218.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released annually.

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## Labour Force



**LABOUR FORCE**

Job Vacancies  
Employed Persons  
Unemployment  
Participation rate  
Employed Persons by Industry

## JOB VACANCIES

In original terms, Queensland's total number of job vacancies decreased to 35,600 in May 2007 from 38,700 in February 2007. The May 2007 vacancies were 3.3% lower than in May 2006. Public sector vacancies accounted for around one in ten (11%) of total job vacancies in May 2007.

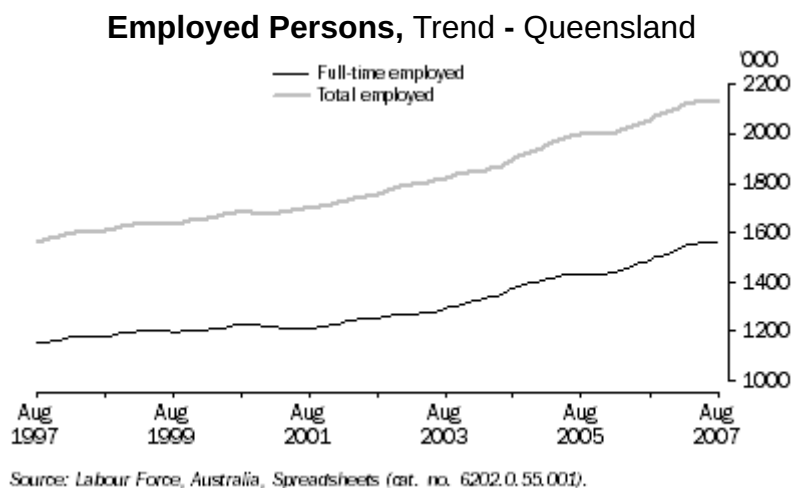


Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Job Vacancies, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6354.0). This publication is released quarterly.

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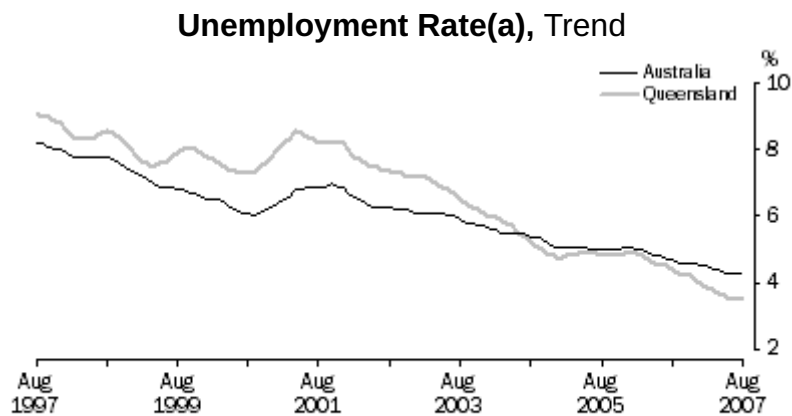
## EMPLOYED PERSONS

In August 2007, total employment in Queensland in trend terms rose to 2,133,000 persons. Full-time employed persons (1,558,300) accounted for 73% of total employed persons. Males accounted for 65% of full-time employed persons and 55% of total employed persons.



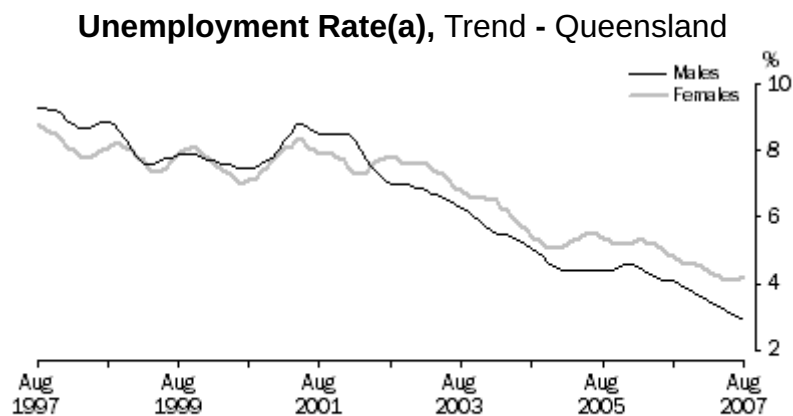
## UNEMPLOYMENT

The trend estimate of the number of unemployed persons in Queensland continues to fall and in August 2007 was 76,700 persons. This equates to an unemployment rate of 3.5%. Since July 2004, the Queensland unemployment rate has been lower than the national unemployment rate.



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

Females accounted for 54% of the number of unemployed persons in Queensland in August 2007 and had an unemployment rate of 4.2%. The corresponding male unemployment rate was 2.9%. Females have had higher rates of unemployment than their male counterparts since May 2002.

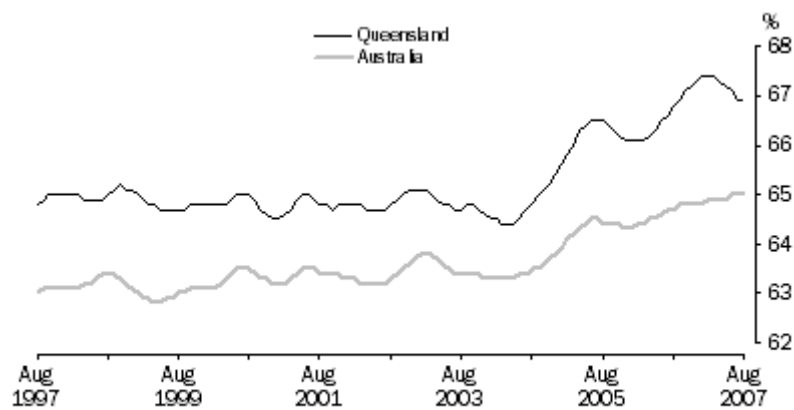


Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

## PARTICIPATION RATE

The trend estimate of the participation rate for Queensland in August 2007 was 66.9%. This rate is 3.2% higher than August 1997. Queensland has consistently recorded higher participation rates than the national average.

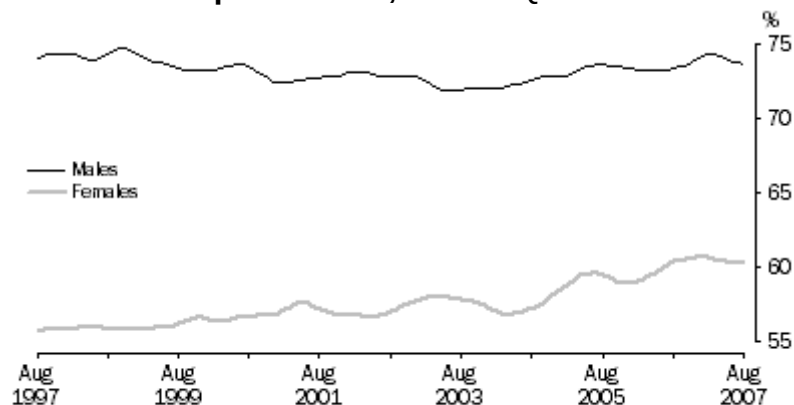
### Participation Rate, Trend



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

For Queensland, the trend participation rate for females has been over 60% for the last twelve months, and remained steady at 60.2% in August 2007. This is an 8.2% increase on the female participation rate recorded in August 1997. The male participation rate in August 2007 was 73.7%, a decrease of -0.5% on the rate recorded for August 1997.

### Participation Rate, Trend - Queensland



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

Further information on these topics can be accessed at [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0) and [Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets](#) (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. These publications are released monthly.

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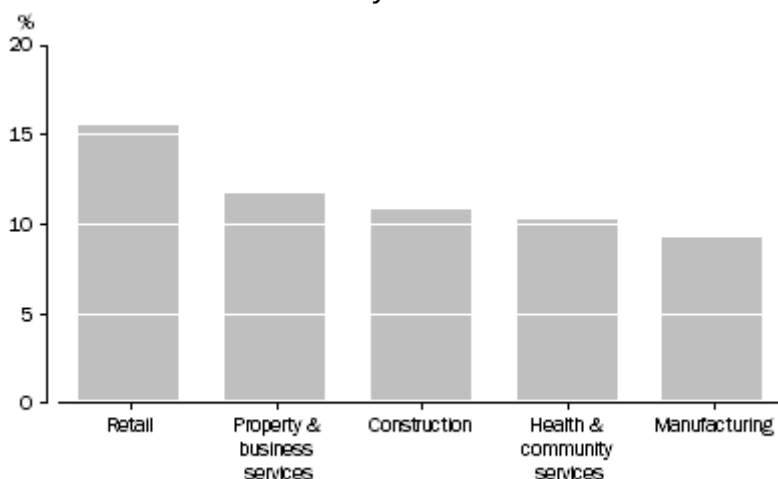
## EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY

There were 2,127,300 employed persons in Queensland in May 2007. The industries with the most number of employed persons were Retail trade (328,700), Property and business services (249,700) and Construction (229,100). Those industries employing the least number of persons included Electricity, gas and water (16,400), Communication services (31,100) and Mining (37,100).

The five major industries with the most number of employees accounted for over half (58%)

of Queensland's employed persons.

### Employed persons by Industry, Original - Percentage of total employed: Queensland - May 2007



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

In the year May 2006 to May 2007, the greatest increase of employed persons occurred in Communication services (27%) and Cultural and recreational services (25%). In the same period, Electricity, gas and water supply and Personal and other services had the greatest decrease in employed persons with reductions of 18% and 14%, respectively.

**Note:** Employed persons by industry has been reported in original terms and cannot be directly compared to the trend estimates reported for Labour Force.

For more detailed information on this topic, please refer to [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## Prices



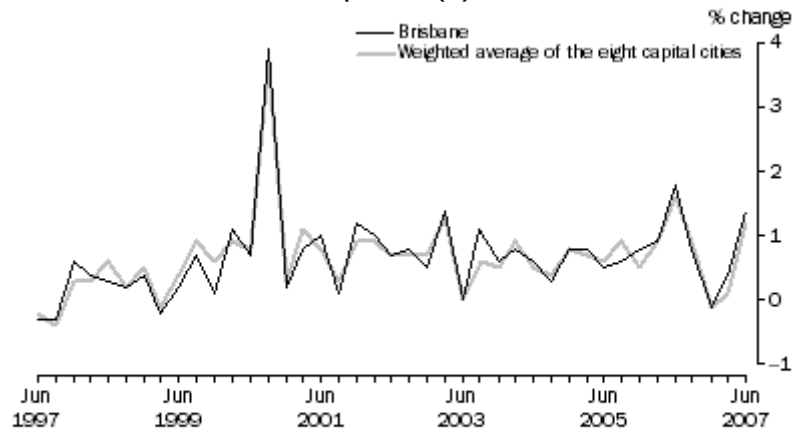
### PRICES

#### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Brisbane increased by 2.6% in the 12 months to June 2007, compared to a 2.1% rise in the weighted average of the eight capital cities.

Brisbane's CPI rose by 1.4% between the March quarter and the June quarter 2007 and for the same period, the weighted average of the eight capital cities rose by 1.2%.

## Consumer Price Index - All Groups, Original - Percentage change from previous quarter(a)

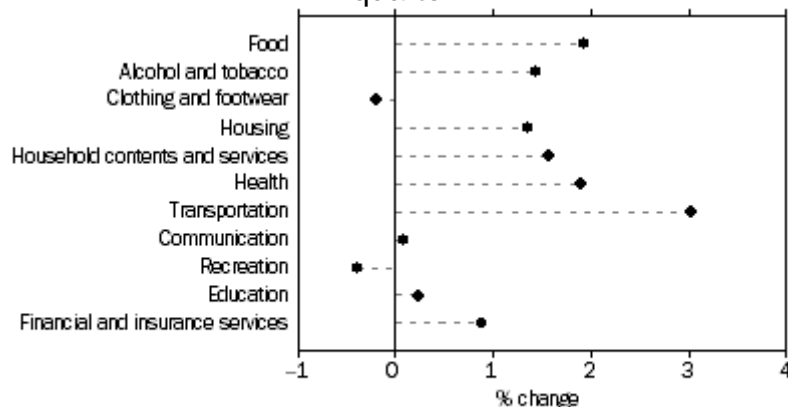


(a) The 2000-01 data were affected by the introduction of The New Tax System, in particular, the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) from 1 July 2000.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

In the June 2007 quarter, the categories with the largest percentage increases in Brisbane were Transport (3.0%), Food (1.9%) and Health (1.9%). Significant rises in automotive fuel prices contributed to the increase in the Transportation group. Price rises in fruit and vegetables and hospital and medical services were factors in the increases for the Food and Health groups, respectively. Recreation (-0.4%) and Clothing and footwear (-0.2%) experienced falls in prices between the March quarter and the June quarter 2007.

## CPI Movement, Brisbane, Original - Percentage change from previous quarter: June 2007 quarter



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

For more detailed information on the consumer price index, please refer to [Consumer Price Index, Australia](#) (cat no. 6401.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

## Production

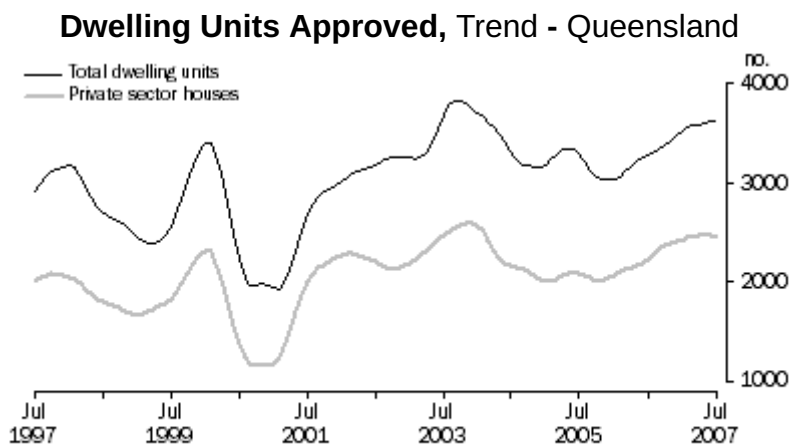


**PRODUCTION**



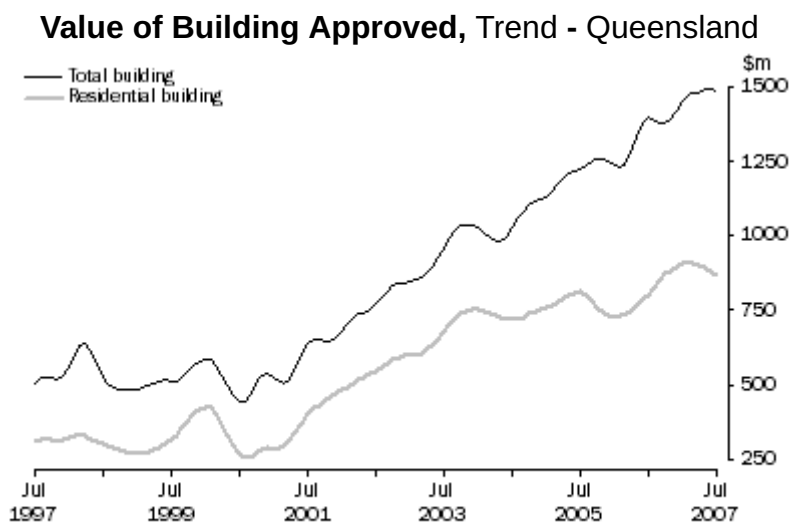
## BUILDING APPROVALS

In July 2007, the total number of dwelling units approved in Queensland in trend terms was 3,625. The trend estimate for the total number of dwelling units approved for July 2007 showed total approvals have increased for 20 consecutive months, following a revised increase of 0.5% in June. The trend estimate for private sector houses was 2,454 approvals and represents 68% of total dwelling units approved.



Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0).

In July 2007, the total value in trend terms of building approvals was \$1,485.7 million, 6.4% increase from July 2006. Residential buildings accounted for 59% of the total value of buildings.

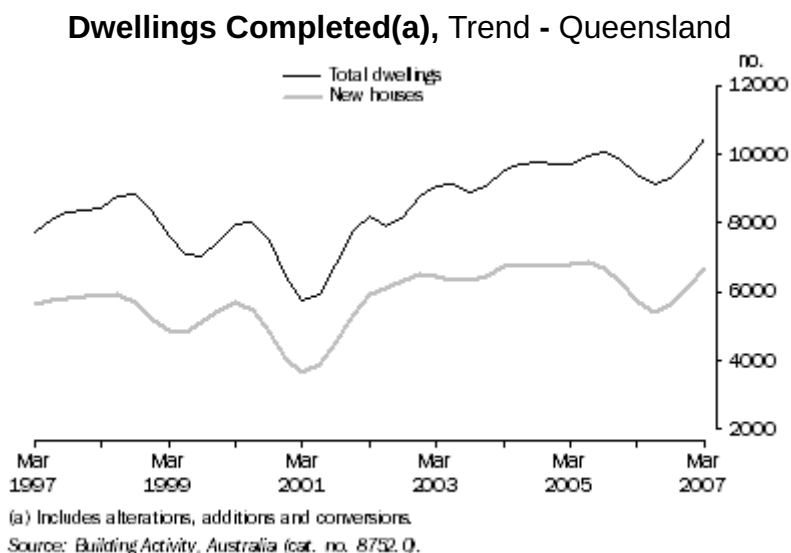


Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0).

For more information on this topic, please refer to [Building Approvals, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8731.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

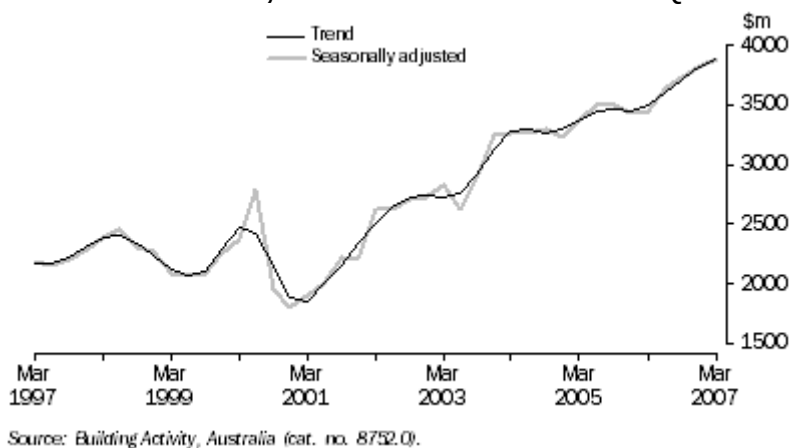
## BUILDING ACTIVITY

In the March 2007 quarter, the total number of dwellings completed in trend terms in Queensland was 10,474. This is a 6.2% increase from the December 2006 quarter and is the third consecutive quarter showing an increase. There were 6,709 new houses completed during the March 2007 quarter which represents 64% of the total number of dwellings completed.



In the March 2007 quarter, the trend estimate of the value of total building work done was \$3,881.7 million, an 11.2% increase from March 2006.

### Value of Work Done, Chain Volume Measures - Queensland



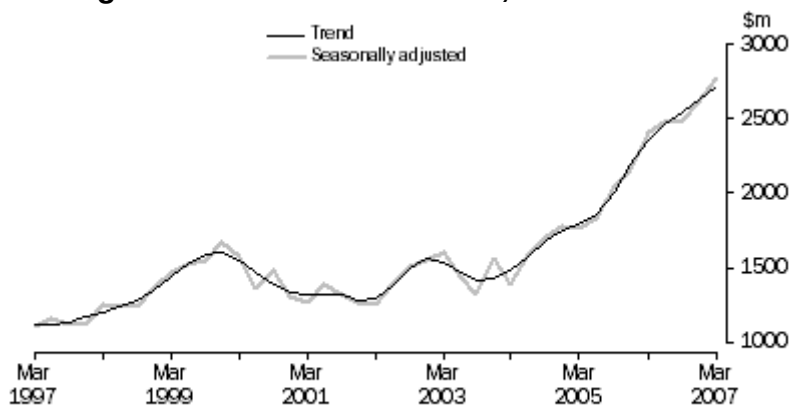
For more information on this topic, please refer to [Building Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8752.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

## ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

Between the December 2006 and March 2007 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend

estimate of the value of engineering construction increased by 3.7% to \$2,723.6 million. This continues the period of strong growth since December 2003.

### Engineering Construction Work Done, Chain Volume Measures



Source: Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8762.0).

For further information on this topic, access [Engineering Construction Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8762.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## Housing Finance



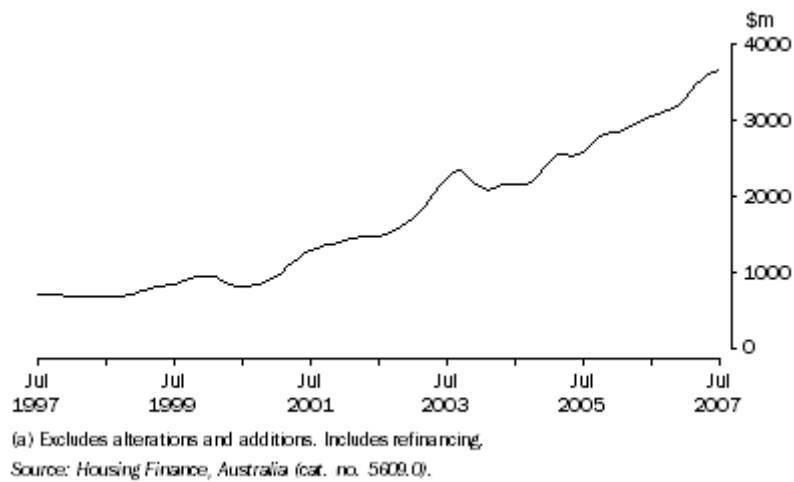
### HOUSING FINANCE

#### HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

The number of owner occupied housing commitments in trend estimate terms increased by 8% to 15,292 in July 2007 compared with July 2006.

The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments for owner occupation in Queensland has risen by 20% to \$3,664.9 million in the 12 months to July 2007.

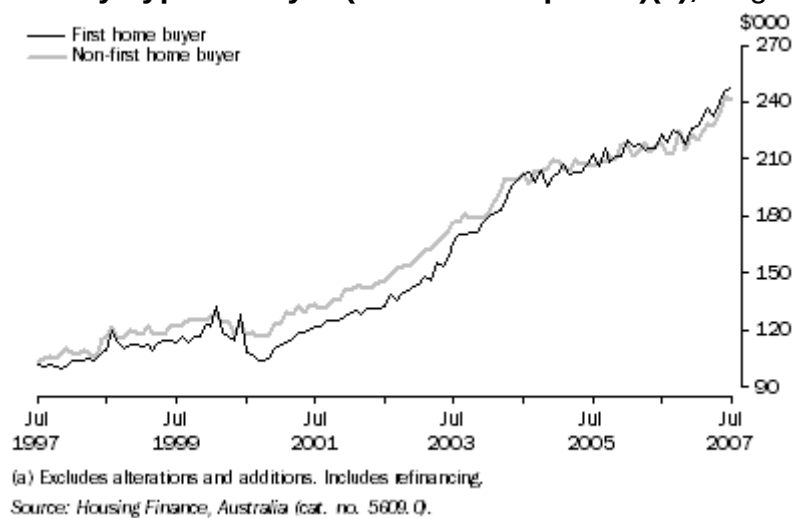
#### **Housing Finance Commitments (Owner Occupation)(a), Trend - Queensland**



Since July 1997, the average home loan commitment for owner occupied dwellings in Queensland has more than doubled from \$102,300 to \$242,200.

In July 2007, the commitment for first home buyers (\$247,000) was slightly higher than for non-first home buyers (\$241,200).

#### Average Loan Size by Type of Buyer (Owner Occupation)(a), Original - Queensland



Further information on this topic is available in [Housing Finance, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5609.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

## Incomes



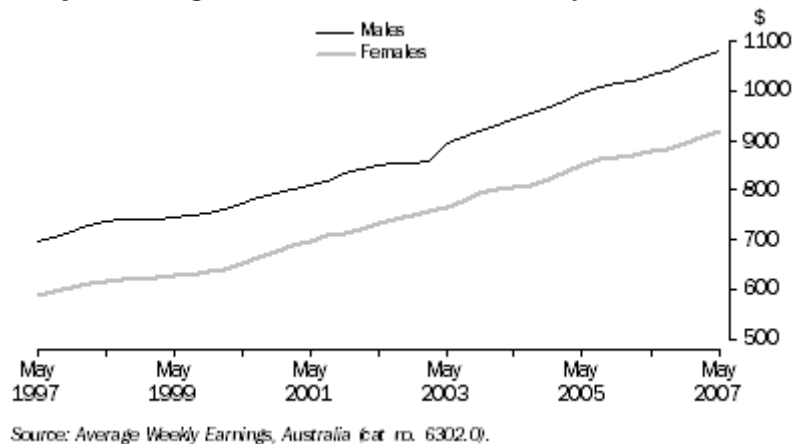
### INCOMES

#### AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The trend estimate of average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult persons in Queensland increased by 4.6% to \$1,019.90 in the 12 months to May 2007. Nationally, the corresponding increase was marginally larger at 4.4% (up to \$1,088.40).

The trend estimate of full-time adult average weekly ordinary time earnings in Queensland rose by 5.0% for males and 4.9% for females over the 12 months to May 2007. The May 2007 female estimate of \$920.90 was 85% of the corresponding male estimate of \$1,082.80.

#### Average Weekly Earnings, Full-Time Adult Ordinary Time - Trend: Queensland



More information on average weekly earnings can be accessed at [Average Weekly Earnings, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6302.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

## Consumption and Investment



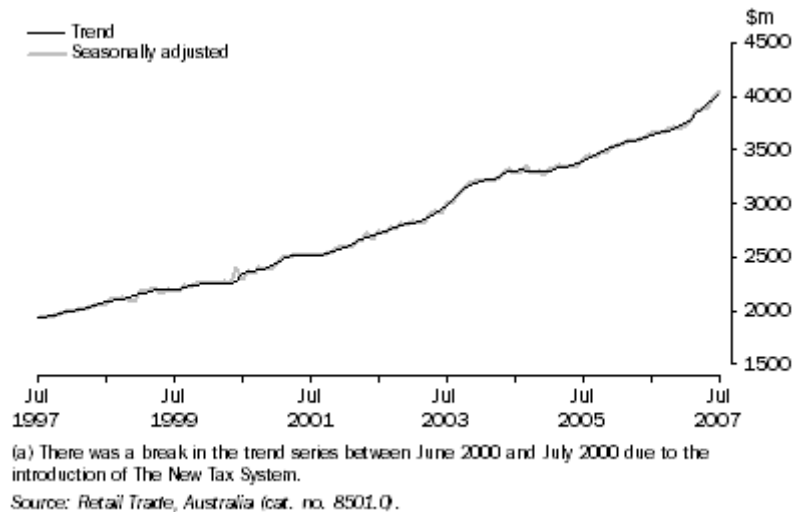
### CONSUMPTION AND INVESTMENT

Retail Trade  
New Motor Vehicle Sales  
Private New Capital Expenditure

#### RETAIL TRADE

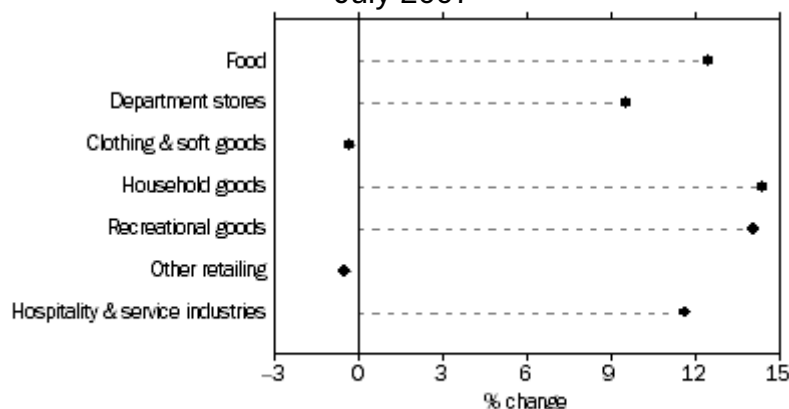
The July 2007 trend estimate for Queensland's retail turnover was \$4,026.7 million, an 11% increase compared with July 2006. Food retailing accounted for 40% of total retail turnover in July 2007 and Hospitality and service industries turnover contributed 17%.

#### Retail turnover(a), All Industries - Queensland



The Queensland industry groups with the largest percentage increases in retail turnover (trend) in the twelve months to July 2007 were Household goods, rising 14% to \$612.6 million and Recreational goods rising 14% to \$171.7 million. The Clothing and soft goods industry group recorded the greatest decrease in retail turnover for the same period, falling by -0.3% to \$260.8 million.

#### Retail Turnover By Industry Group, Trend - Percentage change over twelve months to July 2007



Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0).

Further information about this topic can be accessed at [Retail Trade, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8501.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

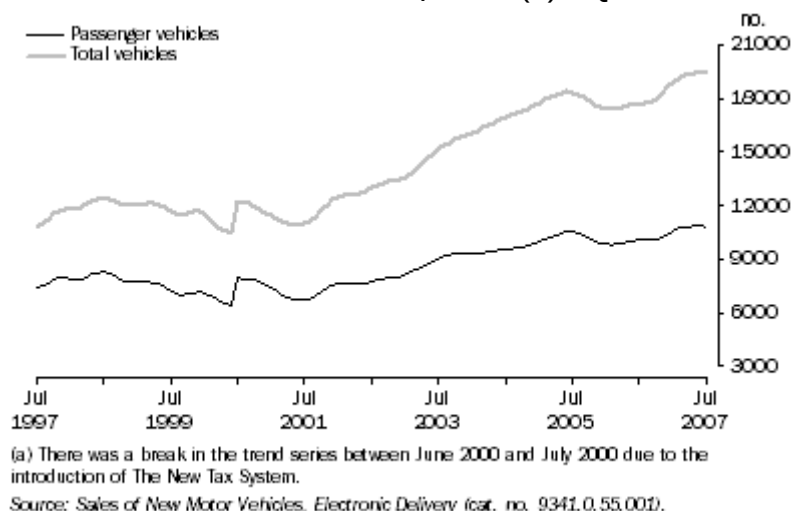
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## NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

In trend terms, 10,842 new passenger vehicles and 19,520 vehicles in total were sold in July 2007 in Queensland. Corresponding sales for Australia were 53,740 and 87,238.

In July 1997, new passenger vehicle sales accounted for 69% of total vehicle sales in Queensland. By July 2007, the proportion of new passenger vehicle sales had fallen to 56%.

### New Motor Vehicle Sales, Trend(a) - Queensland



Further information about new motor vehicle sales can be accessed from [Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia](#) (cat no. 9314.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

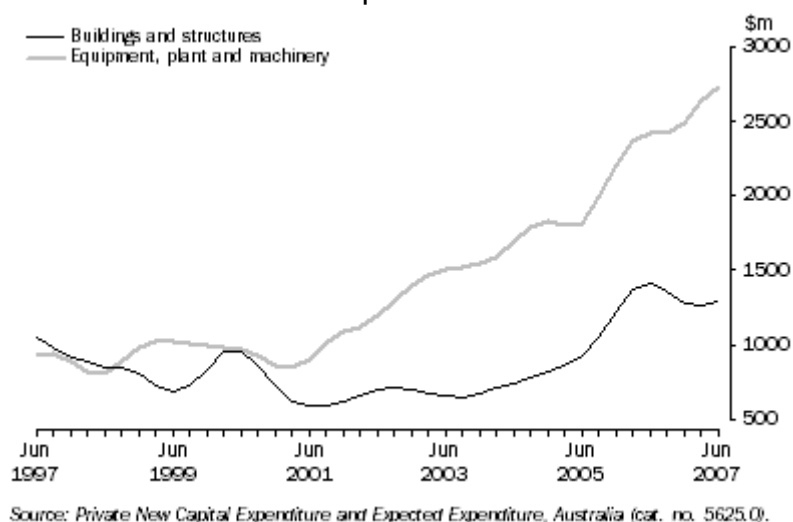
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### PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Between the March 2007 and the June 2007 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend estimate of private new capital expenditure increased by 3.1% to \$4,028 million. This follows a 7% increase in the trend estimate for March 2007. Expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery increased by 3.5% to \$2,732 million while expenditure on Buildings and structures increased by 2.2% to \$1,295 million.

Comparing the June 2007 quarter with the June 2006 quarter, Queensland's total private new capital expenditure increased by 8.9%. Expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery grew by 13% and expenditure on Buildings and structures decreased by 8.5%.

#### Private New Capital Expenditure, Trend, Chain Volume Measures - Queensland: by quarter



Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5625.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## Tourist Accommodation

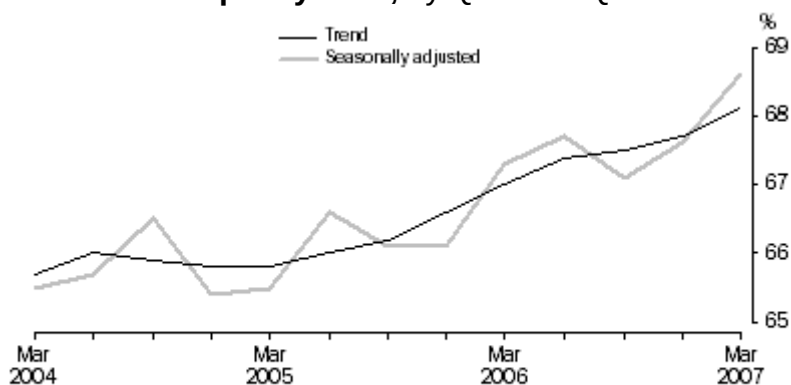


### TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

#### QUEENSLAND HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS WITH 15 OR MORE ROOMS

In the March 2007 quarter, there were 1,084 hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms. These establishments had a guest room capacity of 58,004 rooms. The trend estimate of the room occupancy rate for Queensland (68%) was slightly higher than the national average (66%).

##### Room Occupancy Rate, by Quarter - Queensland



Source: Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Queensland - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 8635.3.55.001).

In the March 2007 quarter, Queensland hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms catered for 2.5 million guest arrivals. These accommodation establishments reported the longest average length of stay for guests (2.7 days), compared to the national average of 2.3 days.

The trend estimate of the total accommodation takings for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 rooms or more continued to increase. In the March 2007 quarter, accommodation takings rose by 2.3% to \$489 million from the December 2006 quarter.

For more detailed information on Queensland's tourist accommodation, please refer to [Tourist Accommodation, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8635.0) and [Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Queensland, Electronic Delivery](#) (cat. no. 8635.3.55.001) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication and data cube are released quarterly.



# Interstate Trade



## INTERSTATE TRADE

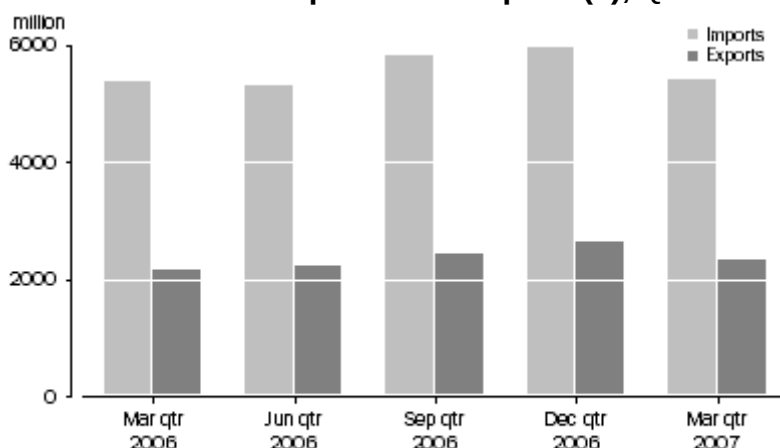
### QUEENSLAND'S INTERSTATE TRADE

The value of interstate imports for Queensland in the March 2007 quarter was \$5,408.5 million, a 10% decrease on the previous quarter and 0.5% higher than the same quarter in 2006.

The value in the March 2007 quarter of interstate exports was \$2,339.6 million, a 12% decrease on the previous quarter and 7.3% higher than the same quarter 12 months earlier.

For the last 5 quarters, the value of imports has ranged between two and two and half times the value of exports.

**Value of Interstate Imports and Exports(a), Queensland**



(a) September quarter 2006 figures were revised due to a systems error.

Source: Queensland Treasury, Office of Economic and Statistical Research.

NOTE: In compiling the estimates of Interstate Trade for the Office of Economic and Statistical Research, the ABS uses a partial coverage census based on businesses with more than \$400,000 of interstate trade. This collection is now under review due to frame and coverage issues. New businesses are not well represented, so the estimates are likely to be understated. The estimates are prepared for use in the compilation of Treasury's State Accounts and users should exercise strong caution in their independent use.

For further information on this topic, please contact Queensland Treasury, Office of Economic and Statistical Research. Interstate trade data are released quarterly.

# Articles

## ARTICLES

### ARTICLES ON STATISTICAL ISSUES WITH A QUEENSLAND THEME

General Social Survey, 2006: Characteristics of Family and Community Support & Crime and Safety

This article focuses on the Queensland results from the 2006 GSS for the dimensions of Family and Community Support and Crime and Safety.

Index of Articles

This provides a list of articles as that have been released in previous issues of Qld Stats with links to those articles.

## Index of Previous Articles

### INDEX OF ARTICLES

Issue	Article Title
2007	
July	<u><a href="#">Forms of Employment, Queensland, November 2006</a></u> <u><a href="#">Working Time Arrangements, Queensland, November 2006</a></u>
June	Preferred Working Hours of Wage and Salary Earners, Queensland, October 2006
May	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: Queensland, 2004-05 Energy Use and Conservation, March 2005

## News and Information

### NEWS AND INFORMATION

#### AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS REVIEWING STATISTICAL GEOGRAPHY STANDARD

The Australian Bureau of Statistics is reviewing the Australian Standard Geographical

Classification (ASGC). Earlier this year a panel of ABS and non-ABS experts was convened to generate ideas, and a first round of consultation took place in all capital cities. As a result the ABS has now developed a proposal for a new Australian Statistical Geography, which is detailed in an information paper: [Review of the Australian Standard Geographic Classification](#) (cat. no. 1216.0.55.001). The information paper is available free from the ABS web site.

The proposal brings together all the geographical boundaries used by the ABS. The most significant changes between it and the current ASGC are:

- The existing structures have been simplified and now all the geographic areas are built up from mesh blocks.
- A hierarchy of new statistical units will be developed based on the identification of "functional areas". These units are expected to be more stable than the existing ASGC structures.
- Existing units such as Census Collection Districts and Statistical Local Areas will no longer exist.
- Mesh block based concordances to commonly used geographies such as local government areas, suburbs, electorates and postcodes will be published annually. The Australian Statistical Geography publication itself will only be updated in Census years.

Comments are invited on the paper and can be submitted before Friday 5 October 2007 by emailing [geography@abs.gov.au](mailto:geography@abs.gov.au).

## **ABS RELEASE INFORMATION**

Information on all ABS future product releases can be accessed from [ABS Release Advice](#). This web page also provides links to **Previous Releases** and **Main Economic Indicator Releases**.

## **QUEENSLAND THEME PAGE**

The [Queensland Theme Page](#) provides access to Queensland statistical information including statistical releases and links to non-ABS sources. A wide range of economic and social statistics is covered.

## **About this Release**

Qld Stats is an electronic magazine containing an overview of Queensland's key economic and social indicators presented in graphs, tables and analytical summaries with links to more detailed products. Qld Stats also contains news of seminars, releases and other matters of statistical interest for Queensland.

Qld Stats replaces Queensland Key Statistics (cat. no. 1388.3) and Statistical Update, Queensland (cat. no. 1316.3). These two products have been discontinued.

Qld Stats is issued monthly, after the release of Labour Force data, with tables and graphs updated to the latest available data. Analytical summaries are included when available.

Readers can get further information, including Explanatory Notes, on each of the topics by using the links to source materials contained on each page.

## **General Social Survey, 2006: Characteristics of Family and Community Support & Crime and Safety (Feature Article)**

### **GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY, 2006: CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILY AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT & CRIME AND SAFETY**

#### **Introduction**

#### **General Social Survey: Selected Comparisons Family and Community Support Crime and Safety**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

In 2006, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) conducted the second General Social Survey (GSS), a multidimensional social survey which asked Australian adults (persons aged 18 years and over) a wide range of questions about their personal characteristics and the characteristics of their households. The aspects covered include:

- family and community support
- crime and safety
- personal stressors
- health and disability
- transport
- access to services
- information technology
- culture and leisure
- housing
- consumer debt
- financial stress.

It should be noted that the data from the 2006 GSS may not be consistent with 2006 Census data released 27 June 2007 available on the ABS Website. Besides sampling error, which is inherent in survey data, discrepancies may also arise due to the differences in timing, instruments and methodologies between these two ABS data collections.

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#### **GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY: SELECTED COMPARISONS**

The table below makes selected comparisons for a range of Queensland characteristics between the 2002 GSS, the 2006 GSS, and the national 2006 GSS results. Caution should be exercised when making comparisons between the 2002 GSS and the 2006 GSS as some of the other data items may not be comparable due to changes between the two

surveys, such as question wording or data breakdowns.

## GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY: Selected Characteristics

	Queensland		Australia
	2002	2006	2006
	%	%	%
Personal characteristic			
Able to get support in time of crisis from persons living outside the household	94.8	93.1	93.3
Had undertaken voluntary work(a)	35.7	37.8	34.1
Victim of physical or threatened violence(a)	11.0	13.5	10.8
Experienced at least one personal stressor(a)	58.7	64.4	59.4
Self-assessed health as excellent or very good	58.1	53.9	57.6
Has no disability or long-term health condition	57.9	55.6	60.4
Can easily get to the places needed	86.5	85.6	84.1
Accessed Internet at home(a)	41.0	60.6	59.6
Household characteristic			
Owner with a mortgage	32.4	36.2	36.1
No consumer debt(b)	47.7	55.5	58.8
Unable to raise \$2,000 within a week for something important(b)	15.2	11.6	13.1
Number of persons			
All persons aged 18 years and over ('000)	2,703	2,956	15,307

(a) In the 12 months prior to being surveyed.

(b) Information for some persons was not known or not adequately reported.

Source: *General Social Survey, Queensland, 2002* (cat. no. 4159.3.55.001); *General Social Survey, Queensland, 2006* (cat. no. 4159.3.55.001); *General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 4159.0).

The remainder of this article focuses on the Queensland results from the 2006 GSS for the dimensions of Family and Community Support and Crime and Safety. More articles based on the results from the 2006 GSS will be released in future issues of *Qld Stats* (cat. no. 1318.3).

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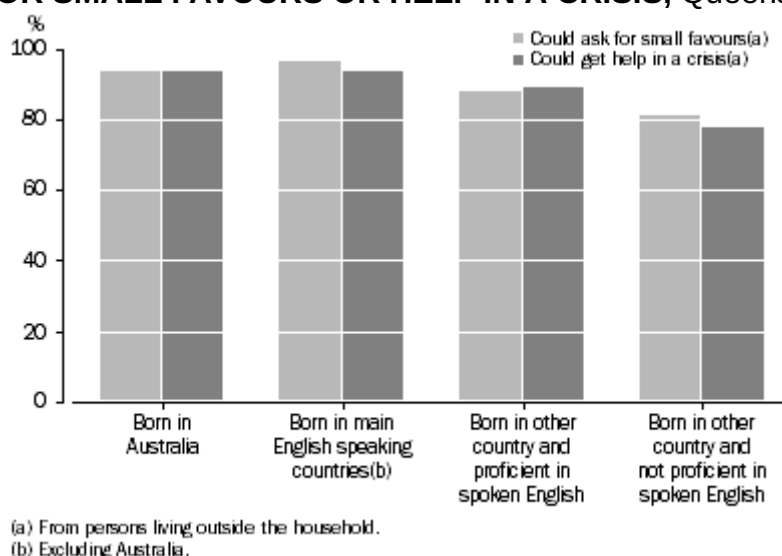
## FAMILY AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT

Relationships and networks are at the core of society and are essential to individual wellbeing. People are linked with family and friends, and in wider communities by shared interests, sympathies or living circumstances. Individuals may also form looser networks with people encountered through various activities and life situations.

The 2006 GSS found 17% of Queensland adults had daily face to face contact with family or friends who lived outside the household, and 76% reported having face to face contact in the week prior to being surveyed. Queenslanders aged 18–24 years had the highest proportion (81%) reporting face to face contact in the week prior to being surveyed, while those aged 45–54 years had the lowest (69%).

In 2006, 94% of Queensland parents were providing support to their own children aged 0–17 years living outside the household, and 59% were providing support to their own children aged 18–24 years living outside the household. The national proportions were less at 89% for parents of children aged 0–17 years and 56% for parents of children aged 18–24 years. More than a quarter (28%) of Queensland adults in 2006 provided support to relatives, other than their own or their partner's children aged under 25 years, who lived outside the household. This was the same as the national proportion.

#### ASKING FOR SMALL FAVOURS OR HELP IN A CRISIS, Queensland – 2006



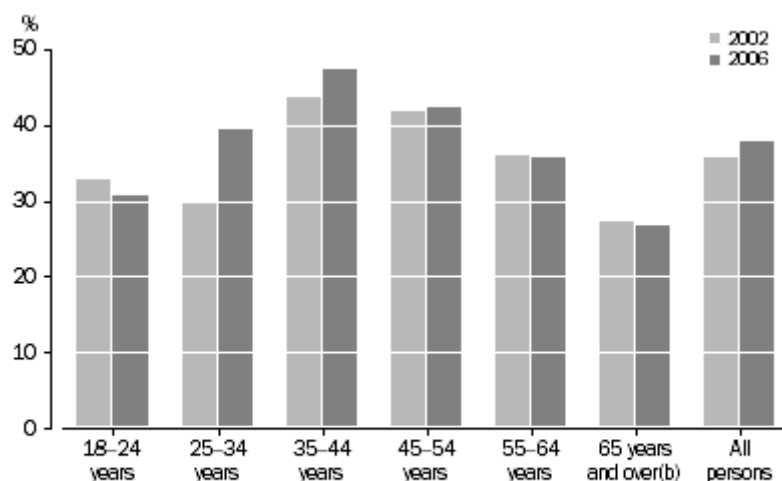
Source: *General Social Survey, Queensland, 2006* (cat. no. 4159.3.55.001).

The 2006 GSS found 94% of Queensland adults born in Australia could ask for small favours from persons living outside the household, while those born in main English speaking countries, excluding Australia, recorded a higher proportion (97%). The proportion was lower (88%) for Queensland adults born in countries where English wasn't the main language but who could speak English proficiently, and lower again (81%) for those who weren't proficient in spoken English. When surveyed about being able to get support in a time of crisis from persons living outside the household, the pattern was similar with the respective proportions for these four groups at 94%, 94%, 89% and 78%.

In 2006, 96% of Queensland adults who reported their health status as excellent were able to get help from persons outside the household in a time of crisis, whereas only 80% of those who reported their health status as poor were able to get help.

The 2006 GSS recorded 87% of Queensland adults with a disability or long-term health condition, and a core activity restriction, reported they could get help from persons outside the household in a time of crisis, and 89% could ask for small favours from them. However, 96% of Queensland adults with no disability or long-term health condition reported they could ask for help from persons outside the household in a time of crisis, which was the same proportion that reported they could ask small favours from them.

#### HAD UNDERTAKEN VOLUNTARY WORK(a), Queensland – 2002 and 2006



(a) In the 12 months prior to being surveyed.

(b) The estimate for 2006 has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

Source: *General Social Survey, Queensland, 2002* (cat. no. 4159.3.55.001);  
*General Social Survey, Queensland, 2006* (cat. no. 4159.3.55.001).

In 2006, 38% of Queensland adults had undertaken voluntary work 12 months prior to being surveyed, up 2% on 2002. Across age groups, Queenslanders aged 35–44 years had the highest proportion who had undertaken voluntary work in both 2002 (44%) and 2006 (47%), while those aged 65 years and over had the lowest (27% respectively). Those aged 25–34 years had the largest increase, rising from 30% in 2002 to 39% in 2006.

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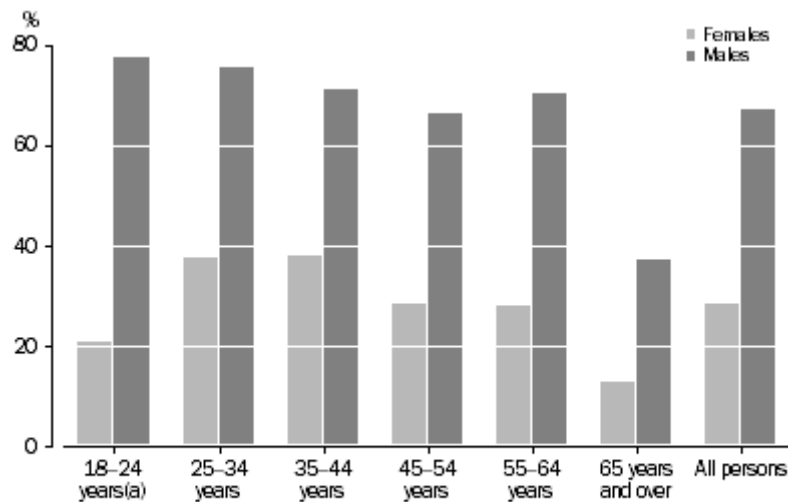
## CRIME AND SAFETY

The level of crime is an indicator of community wellbeing that is of interest both to governments looking for solutions and to people trying to manage the daily circumstances of their lives. Readers should note, however, that the reported level of crime victimisation can differ depending on the way the information is collected. In particular, the results from the GSS differ from the results from the ABS's National Crime and Safety Survey. Further, details comparing GSS findings with other crime victimisation data sources can be found in Appendix 3 of the publication *General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 4159.0) and in the Information Paper: *Measuring Crime Victimisation, Australia: The Impact of Different Collection Methodologies, 2002* (cat. no. 4522.0.55.001).

In the 2006 GSS for Queensland, proportionally less women (83%) than men (95%) reported they felt safe or very safe at home alone after dark. This was the case for all age groups with the greatest difference between genders in the 18–24 years age group where the proportion for men was 95% and for women was 76%, the lowest for any age group of women. Men aged 35–44 years had the highest proportion (97%) who felt safe or very safe at home alone after dark, while those aged 45–54 years had the lowest (93%). However, this age group recorded the highest proportion for women (90%).

## FELT SAFE/VERY SAFE WALKING ALONE IN LOCAL AREA AFTER DARK, Queensland

– 2006

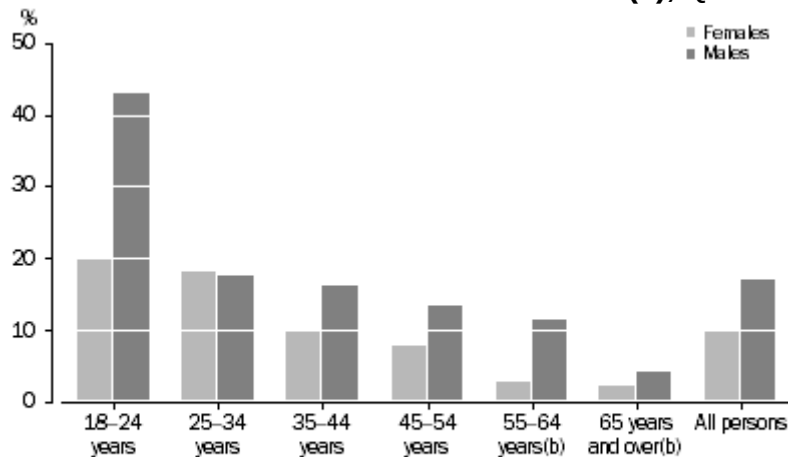


(a) The estimate for females has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

Source: *General Social Survey, Queensland, 2006* (cat. no. 4159.3.55.001).

When surveyed for the 2006 GSS about feelings of safety while walking alone in their local area after dark, the differences between Queensland men and women who felt safe or very safe were marked across all age groups. The oldest age group, 65 years and over, had the lowest proportions for both men (37%) and women (13%), and the smallest difference (24%) between genders. The highest proportion for women (38%) was recorded for those aged 35–44 years, which was less than half the highest for men at 78% for those aged 18–24 years. This age group recorded the second lowest proportion for women (21%) and the largest difference (56%) between genders.

#### **VICTIM OF PHYSICAL OR THREATENED VIOLENCE(a), Queensland – 2006**



(a) In the 12 months prior to being surveyed.

(b) The estimate for females has a relative standard error of greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use. The estimate for males has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

Source: *General Social Survey, Queensland, 2006* (cat. no. 4159.3.55.001)

In contrast to the results about feelings of safety for Queensland men aged 18–24 years, the 2006 GSS also found this group had the highest proportion (43%) of any gender and age group who reported being a victim of physical or threatened violence in the twelve months prior to being surveyed. This was more than double the second highest proportion (20%) for women aged 18–24 years. The second youngest age group, 25–34 years, recorded the next highest proportions who were victims of physical or threatened violence for both women and men (18% respectively). All other age groups for women recorded proportions no greater than 10%, and only men aged 65 years and over recorded a proportion less than 10%.



The 2006 GSS found 12% of Queensland adults reported they'd been the victim of an actual or attempted break-in in the 12 months prior to being surveyed. Those living in inner regional areas recorded the lowest proportion (9%), followed by those living in major cities (12%), with Queensland adults living in other areas, excluding sparsely settled areas, recording the highest proportion (16%) who'd been the victim of an actual or attempted break-in.

When surveyed in 2006 about aspects of community trust, just over half (54%) of Queensland adults agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that most people could be trusted, while almost one third (32%) disagreed or strongly disagreed with it. When asked about trust in the police, more than three-quarters (77%) agreed or strongly agreed they could trust their local police, while less than one in ten (9%) disagreed or strongly disagreed. The GSS found trust in other police (i.e. not local police) was not as prominent with about two-thirds (66%) of Queensland adults agreeing or strongly agreeing they could be trusted.

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